Middletown Transcript.

VOL. VII. MIDDLETOWN, NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1874. NO. 7.

THE

MIDDLETOWN TRANSCRIPT,

A Reliable Democratic Journal, devoted to

Local and General News,

Literature,

Agriculture,

And Politics,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AT MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Established in 1868.

The Seventh Volume will be commenced January 1st, 1874. Neither pains nor expense will be spared to make it pleasing, and worthy of the patronage of the public. As a Local paper it is thoroughly identified with the interests of the people among whom it is situated, and will always be found advocating and defending whatever will most conduce to the welfare and benefit of those people. To this end correspondence on local subjects, especially on Fruit Growing and Agriculture generally, is cordially and earnestly invited, as well as communications giving the current (local news) of the times, and such other matters of interest.

Politics.

In politics the TRANSCRIPT is Democratic, and devoted to the success of that party, but so far independent that it will never advocate or support measures that are manifestly erroneous, at the dictate of party rulers, but will ever pursue that course which most clearly points to the right. What it believes to be wrong it will condemn, and what it regards as right it will uphold. It cringes for no favors and fears no frowns.

News and Literature.

All the news of the day, necessarily condensed, will be found in its columns. To the local department the utmost care is given, in order to make it as acceptable and interesting a home paper as possible. It is full of entertaining and interesting reading matter of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste. The best stories and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its columns, and the freshest and most instructive articles on Agriculture appear in that department.

Special attention is paid to reporting the current market prices of country produce and grain.

Job Printing.

This department is under the management of a skilful and practical printer, and is second to none on the Peninsula for workmanship, prices and style of execution. Our office being furnished with Hand and Power Presses and a large stock of new Job Type of various styles, we are fully prepared to print promptly on call, *for cash*,

Sale Bills,	Posters,
Programmes,	Circulars,
Cards,	Letter Heads,
Dodgers,	Envelopes,
Legal Blanks,	Officers' Blanks,
Business Cards,	Blank Notes,
Cheques,	Receipts,
Funeral Notices,	Bill Heads,
Statements,	Visiting Cards,
Tags,	Labels, (ready
Invitations,	gummed,) Etc.

A supply of Printers' Stationery, suited to the wants of the public, always on hand. Merchants, Farmers, Mechanics, Constables, and all other business men accommodated, cheap and quick, with anything in our line.

Plain and Ornamental Printing of all kinds done in any color, or variety of colors, when desired. We can and will fill all orders given us as speedily, promptly, neatly and cheaply, *for cash*, as can be done at any other office on the Peninsula.

Advertising.

Located at the head of the great Peach Growing District of Delaware and Maryland, throughout which it has a widely extended circulation, it affords unequalled facilities as an advertising medium, of which business men show liberality their appreciation. Its extensive circulation among agriculturists and fruit growers make it a most excellent medium for the advertising of Real Estate. Our prices in this department are as low as the lowest.

Terms.

The subscription price is $2.00 per annum, in advance. A liberal discount will be made to clubs.

MAGAZINES.—To persons who may wish to subscribe to any of the popular literary magazines, we are enabled to offer special advantages, viz:

Scribner's Monthly, $4.00, and the TRANSCRIPT, $3.00, will be furnished for $4.75 per annum, cash in advance.

Harper's Monthly, *Weekly*, or *Bazar*, and TRANSCRIPT for $5.00.

The *St. Nicholas*, $3.00, a magazine for youth of both sexes, and TRANSCRIPT for $3.75.

Wood's Household Magazine, with the chromo "Yosemite," and TRANSCRIPT for $2.50.

Other magazines in like ratio.

We will also offer as a premium a year's subscription to the ALDINE, universally acknowledged to be the handsomest magazine in the world, for ten new subscribers.

For twenty new subscribers we will give a copy of Webster or Worcester's standard unabridged Dictionary.

Special.

To make our prices correspond with the tightness of the times we will give a discount on our regular rates for advertising and job work, which will be as low as can be done elsewhere, of 10 per cent. for cash in advance.

Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention.

The patronage of the public is solicited.

POSTAGE PREPAID.—On every subscription paid in advance, before the first of January, we will prepay the postage.

E. REYNOLDS,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Dec. 13th, 1873.

Select Poetry.

ODE TO AN ODIOUS OLD DRESS.

BY MISS B. CONOMY.

Poor thrice turned garment with
Thy threadbare air,
Can I thy faded form
Again repair?
Turn yet once more thy well-
Worn narrow skirt,
Now fringed with specimens
Of city dirt?
Can I thy ruffles change
To pleatings wide,
And cover up the stains
On either side;
Give thy close sleeve a
Graceful, easy flow,
And piece it so that
Nobody will know?
Thy shabby bodice can I
Then restore,
And shape the trimming
A la Pompadour?
Thy overskirt loop high
With careless grace,
Yet hide with cunning the
Oft-mended place?
Goddess of Fashion, at whose
Shrine we bow,
Lend me thine aid, sadly I
Need it now;
Inspire my hand with skill
To turn the stuff,
And make the scanty pattern,
Seem enough.
And when I wear it,
Howso'er I feel,
Grant I may look
Exceedingly genteel.
May all beholders think it
A new gown,
And me the best dressed lady
In the town.

—*From the Demorests Monthly*

HOW I BECAME A HERO.

It is acknowledged by all who know me that I am a hero. It was a great relief to me when the fact was ascertained, for it gave me a confidence in myself that I did not before possess. I had long doubted whether that identity known to its fellows as Edward Brandon was a brave man or a coward, but in my first battle the doubt was removed, the matter made clear, the fact of my bravery was established, numbers witnessed it, and the general made it public.

Let me recall the details, and see what claim I have to the honorable distinction.

A private in a battalion of cavalry, flanking the right of a column of infantry, and quietly watching the dense bodies of the enemy as they steadily moved up into position for opening the terrible conflict, their bright arms glittering and flashing in the unclouded rays of a clear morning sun, I had not the responsibility of command to distract my thoughts from the consideration of personal danger, and I remember calculating the chances of my being one of the first victims when the black-mouthed batteries of the foe should belch forth their messengers of death. Though I sat quite firm and still, I felt very ill at ease, and looking around upon my comrades, I saw many a pale face and quivering lip, which convinced me their thoughts and feelings were similar to mine.

Why could we not advance? Why must we remain there, like so many statues, and let the iron hail strike us, with all our cold, shuddering reflections upon us? Oh, for action—action of some kind to ward off the thoughts that were secretly making us tremble like cowards! Were we cowards? Should we break and run at the first sight of blood? There was no telling, for we were as yet untried soldiers, and scarcely a man among us had the right to say that he could stand fire. How was it with veterans? Did they ever feel as we felt while waiting for a battle to begin?

The suspense was awful, and every minute made it worse. Why did not one side or the other fire, and break the paralyzing dread? But no. Marching, marching, moving here, there, and yonder, all except our column, which had got into position too soon, and must now wait idly for the dread messengers of destruction, like so many sheep in the butcher's pen.

Gradually the whole field began to settle down into a death-like quiet, and at last the two armies stood passively face to face, watching each other in that ominous silence which precedes the bursting of the tempest. And then I would have given half my life, whatever that might be, to have been safe at home. So much for that courage which men now applaud, and which is said to have won me such honorable distinction.

From my position on elevated ground I could see the headquarters of the opposing army, with mounted officers prancing and curvetting around a centre, which I knew to be the commander-in-chief—the single human being who was to direct that host amid the roar, and rush, and carnage so soon to be. Ah, cool should be the brain and great the skill of him who is the thinking principle of such a mighty mass—whose will may be the fate of hundreds, perhaps of thousands, perhaps of a nation itself.

There was now a deep and awful silence of perhaps a minute, as if each commander dreaded to be the first to open the work of death, and then there was a single flash, a single roll of smoke, a single heavy boom, and the signal of deadly strife had been given from the cannon's mouth. Then came the united roar of more than twenty batteries all along the line, to which our batteries gave the answering roar, and in an instant the missiles of death had passed from foe to foe, and the terrible battle had begun.

Five, ten, fifteen minutes passed, with the ground fairly trembling under the roar of cannon, and still there was nothing for me to do but sit on my horse, look down upon a cloud of smoke, listen to the sounds of strife, and calculate the chances of being suddenly hurled into eternity with every breath I drew. At first the balls went wide of the position I occupied, and men fell at a distance, but gradually the strife grew nearer and nearer, till at length the balls began to sing around us, and the heavy smoke rolled up to envelope us in its sulphurous folds. Now the roar of cannon, the rattle of musketry, the shouts, shrieks and groans of the combatants, made a horrid din on the ears of one who, with nothing to do, wished himself a thousand miles away from that perilous place. Why were we kept idle, to be shot at like so many dumb targets? Occasionally, as the smoke lifted, I could see cavalry charging and infantry advancing and firing, and I envied those who, while doomed to face the danger, had some action for the body as well as the mind. If we must remain in that horrible locality (and I confess I thought seriously of the chances of running away,) in the name of fortune let us have action of some kind.

"Well, Palmer, what do you think of this?" I said, turning to the man on my left.

His lips opened for a reply, but none ever came. A cannon ball passed through his breast, and he fell over against me, his life-blood staining my garments. I uttered an involuntary cry of horror, and clung to my saddle with everything swimming around me.

While thus I sat, sick, faint and dizzy, I have a dim recollection of seeing an officer dash up to the commander of our troop, and a dim consciousness that he said something in a loud, hurried tone. Then I remember hearing the words:

"We must take yonder battery. Let every man do his duty. Forward! charge!"

The bugle sounded, and somehow I found my horse in motion, with my comrades riding beside me. On we went, faster and faster, and through smoke and flame, amid a confused roar of firearms and human voices, till down went my horse, pitching me clean over his head into the arms of a man, who grappled me by the throat, and springing back, struck at me with a sabre. Instinctively I parried the blow, and then somehow getting the impression that if I did not kill him he would kill me, I cut him down. Then there was a rush and a whirl around me that I did not understand, and somebody else seemed trying to take my life. Of course it was my duty to defend myself as well as I could, and I remember striking out with my sabre right and left, though with what effect I really do not know.

However, in something like a minute or so, I found myself standing all alone, just in front of a large cannon, with several persons fighting near me, some mounted and some on foot. One of the mounted men looked like my captain, and with a vague idea that I ought to assist him, I was moving toward him, when a sudden blow on the head sent me reeling against the cannon, and I fell down under it.

Though partially stunned, I was not deprived of my senses, and I might easily have got up and continued the fight, but it occurred to me that I was safer where I was; that I had a rather providential escape, and so I concluded to lie there for a while, more especially as I believed I could meet any malicious charge of cowardice with the bold assertion that my wound had for the time deprived me of consciousness.

In a minute or two the gun was surrounded by my comrades, and then nine hearty cheers rent the air.

"Bravely done, my gallant fellows," said the voice of our commander, "the battery is ours, but, alas, with the loss of some of the noblest spirits that ever went into battle. Let them be taken up and carried back; some of them may yet be saved. Poor Brandon, I shall never forget him; the first upon the enemy, he fought with a valor seldom equaled. With his horse shot from under him, he engaged in a hand-to-hand encounter, and slew three desperate fellows before he was overpowered. Ah! my heart swells with pride at the thought that I command such men! Let the memory of the dead be honored."

Was he in earnest, or in jest? I anxiously listened for the laugh, but none came. Could it be possible that he had mistaken me for a hero—me, who had blundered through all I had done, and got out of the way at the earliest possible moment? No, no. Already I was doubtless the butt of my captain and comrades.

"Ah, here he is! here is Brandon!" exclaimed two or three voices, and immediately a dozen hands assisted me out from under the cannon, and congratulations poured in upon me till I was more completely bewildered than while I was unconsciously acting the part of a daring hero.

Such, then, was my first glorious exploit, with the exact amount of credit that ought to attach to it, but which I think I will keep to myself, notwithstanding I have recorded it in my journal. What business has the critical public with motives? Facts have made me a hero in spite of myself, and let the facts stand as others have recorded them.

In a few minutes another order called my corps away to another charge, but I, not being mounted, could not accompany them. So I started off afoot toward that part of the field whither I perceived some men carrying off the wounded. Before I got half way there, one of the enemy's horses came prancing down toward me, and with a sudden spring I caught it. Having mounted, I was riding away as fast as I could, when a body of cavalry came thundering along, with the bugle sounding a charge. I would have given these foemen a wide birth, but, unfortunately, my confounded fool of a horse would not let me. Taking the bit in his teeth, he rushed directly in among them, and I being a good deal excited and confused, thought I was now obliged to fight, whether I would or not. Had it occurred to me that I could surrender myself a prisoner of war, I should unquestionably have done so at once, but instead of this I began to lay about me right and left, with no particular design in view, except it might be to get away as quickly as I could. Surely they must have thought me either a madman or a a fool, to contend single-handed against such odds, and they treated me accordingly. Sabres flashed, blows fell, and soon with a broken arm and a broken head, I dropped from my horse, to have the little sense I possessed trampled out of me on the ground.

Now, seriously, this is all I personally know of a battle in which it is said I distinguished, if not immortalized, myself by prodigies of valor, for the next I remember is of finding myself among the wounded, under the care of my surgeon, who informed me that the enemy had been defeated, and we had won a great victory. He further said that my name was in everybody's mouth, from the general down, and though a few of the more prudent were disposed to censure my rashness, yet all concurred in pronouncing me a hero worthy of the palmiest days of Sparta.

Though excessively pale from the loss of blood, I know that some must have found its way to my cheeks as I humbly confessed that my last Quixotic charge was all the work of an unmanageable horse, but to my surprise, the doctor affected not to believe me, and declared that true merit was always modest. After that I told others the same truthful story, with the same result, but now I do not repeat it any more, finding it a very pleasant thing to be a distinguished hero, with a somewhat lucrative promotion as my reward.

Virginia tobacconists are holding indignation meetings to protest against the proposed increase of the tax on their product, without so much as saying "by your leave," on the part of the Government, and they feel sure that no one can afford to buy their leaves if the price is raised much higher.

Somebody tries to excuse the people of Massachusetts for not celebrating Forefathers' day on the ground that the Pilgrims were only a lot of blamed foreigners, any way.

For the Middletown Transcript.

CEASE, MY THROBBING HEART.

BY L. B.

Cease, my throbbing heart, be still!
For they are only words that thrill,
A moment, nay; no more.

List not to the honeyed words,
For they are only used as swords
This heart to wound and bleed,

List not to the pleading voice
That bids this throbbing heart rejoice,
And believe forever more.

Vows that thou paid'st to love but one,
While thou liv'd'st beneath the sun,
And even more—in heaven.

From lips that I thought once were true—
But older now—but false they grew,
Not to this heart—*another's*.

Another holds the broken vow,
Two persons' faith is shattered now,
In *thee*, yea forever.

Go further now to seek the hand,
That thou thinkest at thy command,
But *never* come to me.

The way of those that sin is hard,
Thy happiness forever marred,
If thou hast a heart.

LETTERS

To the Boys and Girls of the Middletown Academy, Delaware.

BY REV. JOSEPH WILSON.

No. 9.—THE STARS.

My Young Friends:—The earth is ninety-five millions of miles from the sun, but the star Sirius or Dog Star, is said to be at least twenty-two billions of miles from the sun, and therefore more than two hundred and thirty-one times farther from him than we are.

What an immense distance that is, and yet Sirius is the nearest star to us, and there must be thousands and tens of thousands (and it may be millions) of stars at an inconceivable distance which we have not the means of measuring.

There are about two thousand stars distinctly visible to the naked eye, though less than one half are seen at the same time, because we can see only those which are on the same side with us: But if you watch the stars every month in the year, you will see all of them that are visible to those living north of the Equator.

Nearly half the stars, and some of them very brilliant, are visible only to those who inhabit the Southern Hemisphere, and if you want to see them, you must take a voyage nearly as far as Cape Horn, the southern extremity of South America.

But, besides the stars visible to the naked eye, there are vastly more that we cannot distinguish without the telescope.

The *Via Lactea* or Milky Way (as it is called) is seen, through the telescope, to be composed of a countless multitude of distinct stars, which no Astronomer has been able to number.

The Milky Way is visible from every part of the earth's surface, and entirely surrounds it. It may be considered as one grand System of Worlds, of which the Solar System and the visible stars form a part.

Besides the Milky Way there are other clusters of stars seen through the telescope which Astronomers call *Nebulæ*, or Clouds, because they look like little clouds that you often see in the heavens.

Astronomers think that these Nebulæ are clusters of stars that may be as great as those that we see, but that so great is their distance they cannot be distinguished by the most powerful glass yet invented.

If we may compare little things with great, we may call the Solar System a single family, the Milky Way a nation, and the rest of the stars a World or Universe. Our System then would compare with the whole as one family compares with a nation or the whole world.

The universe of worlds is then a glorious object to contemplate; and if the things made are glorious, how infinitely glorious must He be who made them all, "Who spake, and it was done," "Who commanded, and it stood fast."

It is related of the great Napoleon, the first, the Emperor of France, that he was in company with some of his officers on one bright night, who were professed Atheists, and amused themselves with ridiculing the idea that there was a God. Napoleon listened to them for a time, and then, taking them out of the house and pointing to the stars, said, "If there be no God, *who made all these?*" The officers felt the rebuke and were completely silenced.

Well may we say, in the language of David, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament (of stars) showeth His handy work;" "He hath set His glory above the Heavens."

My dear young friends, the God that made the heavens made you also, and let each one of you try to show forth his glory.

The Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

The following article though originally written for the Baltimore *Gazette* was sent to us by the author with a request for its publication:—

Several articles have recently appeared in your paper in reference to the proposed ship canal to unite the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. Of late much attention has been called to this important project. The demands of trade have grown so imperative that the time is not far distant when it will be among the realities. The last article, published in your issue of the 26th, and signed by Mr. B. H. Latrope, chief engineer, especially drew my attention to the subject. From some valuable reports in my possession I find the name of B. H. Latrope prominently before the public from 1808 to 1823 in connection with surveys of canal routes across the peninsula. I give some extracts from the reports mentioned, which may be of some interest in this connection: "The present canal route (*alluding to the present Chesapeake and Delaware Canal*) has been considered the parent of all canal projects in this country, having from certain causes attracted the attention of the commercial and enterprising community of Philadelphia at a period very soon after the time canals commenced in England. As early at least as 1767 the matter was taken up and prosecuted by Thomas Gilpin, of Delaware, and others from Philadelphia, who were at great pains in making a number of surveys, and in giving estimates of cost for a canal from Duck Creek, on the Delaware, to the head of Chester river, on the Chesapeake Bay. In 1769, a statement was presented to a committee of merchants; this was followed by a survey, and remarks upon another route, viz: from Bohemia river to Appoquinimink creek; after this, the Elk river route was examined. From all the surveys made across the peninsula (some thirteen, I think,) the present canal route was selected as the best and most economical of construction."

Many such reports as the foregoing are found in the volumes of surveys, each giving very full statements and estimates, together with maps of several of the routes; these include the Chester river and the Sassafras river routes, the objections made to these two routes being that the artificial cutting was too long, an increase of artificial canal of 11 to 21 miles respectively over the present canal route, and without in any great degree lessening the depth of deep-cut prism, thus:

Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, 14 miles; deep cutting, 76 feet.

Sassafras river route, 25 miles; deep cutting, 72 feet.

Chester river route, 35 miles; deep cutting, 66 feet.

Again, at the eastern terminus of these last two mentioned, and in fact from any point south of Port Penn, on the Delaware side of the bay, the water was too shoal to have a good harbor for vessels, the shoals or bars running out from the shore line the distance, in some places, of a mile, and in no place less than two hundred to three hundred yards, with a depth of water from one foot to five or six feet. From all the surveys made (five or six) in 1822, the most eligible and economical route was selected by the present company; the only deep water found close in shore being within a distance of eight miles from Reedy Island, near Port Penn, to a short distance above Delaware City. The foregoing is a short history of the canal routes across the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware, running through a period of some fifty-six years, from 1767 to 1823. Since the completion of the present canal, in 1829, the tonnage of its merchandise, and number of vessels and steamers have been ever on the increase, subject to interruptions of trade by slips in the deep cut, however, at times, which have caused much expense and delay. The time was when vessels navigating the present canal were of forty and fifty tons capacity, and the average rates of tolls received four cents per ton per mile, and expense of moving said tonnage two and a half cents per ton per mile. From year to year the tonnage of all kinds of merchandise increased, large vessels were constructed, and the rate of toll charge decreased, until in 1855 new and enlarged locks had to be made, demanded by the necessities of the commercial interest, and now at this time the yearly tonnage is about 1,300,000 net tons, with an average rate of toll receipts of eighteen mills per ton per mile, and the cost of moving the same, six and one-half mills per ton per mile. During the past few years the tonnage capacity of vessels and steamers continues to increase, and the demand has again been made for enlarged capacity and facilities for passage for merchandise. As in the past, so now, the demand must be satisfied either by an enlargement of the present canal route, or the construction of a new and enlarged canal for the passage of vessels and steamers.

This, therefore, is the form of the demand made by the commercial interests of our seaboard centres, especially so from the city of Baltimore; with its yearly increase of export and import tonnage, it needs a more direct water route to its eastern home and foreign markets. Give us larger vessels and more rapid and direct transit for our merchandise in the city. Maryland has passed an act for the construction of a canal across the Peninsula to the Delaware State line. Delaware has also granted a charter for one, under certain restrictions and conditions, over her portion of territory to the Maryland state line, each of these charters giving privileges widely differing in value to those most interested in them. Why the granting of such charters, or rather the proposed construction of a costly work, are questions not easy of solution, inasmuch as a perfect water communication now exists between the two bays, and only needs the proper enlargement, at a cost of about $2,000,000, to make it of a capacity to pass the largest class vessels or steamers—in a word, a ship canal. Two routes for a ship canal have been proposed south of the present canal, but as the one now in use has cost about $4,000,000, and $2,000,000 are necessary to be expended to make it of requisite size, it is presumable that any other similar work, increasing in length, as it necessarily must the farther down the peninsula it is located, would cost at least the same ($6,000,000) or more. In the next place, as the artificial navigation increases in length, so will the time for the passage of vessels or steamers through it be increased, and though the natural water communication adjoining thereto be shortened in corresponding degree, still the time is in favor of the *shortest artificial cut*, the [illegible] time for passing through the [illegible] being from three to four miles per hour, the distance fourteen miles, and the time by steamer on the bays or river being about ten to twelve miles per hour.

From Baltimore to Cape May, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, the distance is 120 miles, 14 of which is artificial cutting; via the proposed route of Sassafras river to Appoquinimink creek, 10 miles south of Delaware City, the distance is 111 miles, with 20 miles of artificial cutting and with very shoal water on the Delaware side for a long distance out from shore. Where time is gained in the 11 miles shorter distance of natural navigation, it is lost in the six miles of increased artificial canal. In fact, there is nothing gained but much to be lost—millions of capital. Will any one invest in such a project, with a rival parallel to and only a few miles from it? Should the present canal be enlarged to a ship canal, with locks of 360 to 400 feet in length, and an average depth of water to pass the largest steamers and vessels, the millions of tons of merchandise now yearly seeking the Eastern markets, by way of the Chesapeake Bay and Cape Charles, from Baltimore, would then pass almost directly eastward the 120 miles across the States of Maryland and Delaware to a market at a saving of three hundred miles. So likewise south from Philadelphia to Baltimore, and points on the Chesapeake Bay. The revenue to be derived from such tonnage—say at five mills per ton per mile—would secure the interest on any necessary expenditure required for the enlargement. One improvement naturally begets another. The collier system for the Cumberland coal would follow, bearing to Eastern ports the immense production of those mines, part of which now seeks a market through the present canals in steam-towed barges. Colliers of 1,500 tons capacity would multiply, until from a yearly tonnage of 600,000 tons the increase would be to millions, and at such rates of toll charges as to exclude the expenditure of the millions of capital in the construction of a ship canal south of the one now existing.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

In Peoria, a lady teacher in one of the public schools was amazed the other day by seeing a perfect forest of juvenile hands fly up in the air and shake and gesticulate with violent agitation. "What do you want?" queried the puzzled instructor. Chorus; "Yer hair's falling off."

The virtues of the slippery iron plates in the sidewalks in assisting pedestrians to an involuntary seat are becoming conspicuous.

The Middletown Transcript.

EDWARD REYNOLDS, Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

For the Transcript.

A County Work House.

Mr. Editor;—I had the pleasure of addressing a communication to the Delaware *Republican*, on the subject of a County Work House, which appeared in their issue of Nov. 20, 1873; and in a foot note, I stated that other papers were at liberty to copy; but this foot note not having been printed with the communication, none but the readers of the *Republican* had the benefit of the communication.

As the subject is one of importance, and of interest to the public generally, I desire space in your columns to repeat, in part, what I have before said, and to add something more, which I think will meet with a hearty reception from your readers, especially the tax-payers.

During the past winter I was connected with the Allegheny County Work House, situated in Allegheny county, in the State of Pennsylvania, contiguous to the city of Pittsburg, where I was engaged to assist the superintendent in conducting the business operations of the Institution.

The object, in the establishment of this institution, was to rid the County Jail of a class of persons confined therein, for petty offences, where they would remain for 20, 30, 60 and 90 days in *idleness*, at the expense of the county.

At this institution the inmates are required to work, to maintain themselves, and thereby relieve the county of that burden; as well as relieve society of their obnoxious presence. The work performed at this place, is principally the manufacture of coal oil barrels, of which they turn out, daily, about 600 barrels, and in the market, these barrels command a higher price than those made outside. During the month of October, 1873, the price obtained was $2 35 per barrel.

The institution owns a farm of 50 acres, upon a portion of which the buildings are erected. The greater part of the remainder is tilled for the use of the institution, raised thereon a large portion of the potatoes, and other vegetables consumed by the inmates.

During the mild months of the year, bricks are manufactured, largely, from clay found suitable for the purpose, on the premises. These, also command the highest market prices, and are equal to any made in the vicinity.

Another branch of business, is the Steam Laundry, in which washing is not only done for the prisoners, but they do the work for the Pullman Car Company, which in the course of the year, amounts to no inconsiderable sum of money.

The average number of inmates for the year 1872 was 305, of which 250 were males, and 55 females. During the months of Jan., Feb. and March, 1873, (the time I was connected with the institution,) there were confined 491 inmates, of which 429 were males, 62 females; but the average for the year 1873, was 350, of which 293 were males, and 58 females.

The institution for 1872 was nearly self-sustaining, and would have been entirely so, had the barrel factory commenced operations at the beginning of the year. The year 1873, from the annual report just received, I learn, shows a handsome profit to the county, of upwards of $14,000, a result which has not its parallel in the history of any prison in the world; so says Rev. Dr. Wines, Secretary of the Prison Reform Association of the U. S.

The Superintendent of this institution is a German by birth, and education; a man of high culture, possessed of rare qualities of mind and heart. By profession he is, or was, a lawyer, and before he entered upon the work of prison management, was engaged in the practice of law, in the State of Wisconsin. He certainly has not his superior, if he has his equal, in the management of Prisons, and the utilization of prison labor. His treatment of prisoners is mild and kind, yet firm; requiring strict adherence to prison rules, the least infringement of which is not suffered to pass unnoticed.

The institution has a Board of Managers consisting of five persons, who give their time and attention to their duties, *without fee or reward*. They are, for the most part, gentlemen of means, retired from active business, and devote much of their time and means for the welfare of fallen, depraved humanity—seeking to raise up the fallen, support the weak, and to infuse courage and hope in all engaged in the battles of life.

But for the fact that the world is blessed with not a few, of *like noble spirits*, our sin-cursed world would become a perfect Sodom.

In view of the burdensome taxes imposed upon the citizens of our county, for the support of the inmates of our Poor House (mostly filled with vagrants) and our County Jail, I ask would it not be a wise and economical measure to establish a Work House in our county, within easy reach of the city of Wilmington, where vagrants, the disorderly, and all committed for petty offences to our county jail, could be confined and required to work for their maintenance?

I would give the Mayor of the city of Wilmington, and the Justices of the Peace throughout the county, power to commit persons to the work-house, for petty offences (in default of paying the fine imposed) for 30, 60 or 90 days, according to the aggravation of the offence.

It is always wise and proper to confine, and exclude criminals from society, but to maintain them in idleness, every one will be prepared to admit, is very unwise. It is very expensive to the tax-payer, and an injustice and wrong to the criminal.

There never can be any hope of the reformation of the offender, if you confine him in a narrow space and give him nothing to do.

When his term of imprisonment expires, he will go out into society again, a worse man than when he entered the prison doors, and will be prepared for the commission of crimes of increased magnitude.

Cannot the Levy Court of our county, be roused to do something that will result in making our criminal population self-sustaining, and thereby relieve the *people* of the burden of their support? I have given an example, where this result is accomplished, and I think the Levy Court could do nothing better, than to appoint a committee to visit the institution I have named, where they would witness much to interest them, and could collect information that would, if put to practical use, be of immense profit to the citizens of our county. I feel deeply interested in this matter, or I would not, or could not be induced to write a communication to the newspapers on the subject, for, as you see, I am a novice in newspaper correspondence; but when I am in earnest about anything, I cannot stand upon form, but seek to make impressions upon those I would influence, by whatever means I am possessed of, and according to the best of my ability.

In what I have written, I have hinted at one of the best means of *reforming criminals*, now, I would desire to hint at another thing; namely, the *cause of crime*, and *one* very good means *to prevent it*.

My position in the institution named, afforded me an opportunity to learn much of the lives and antecedents of those received into said institution.

Of the 491 persons received during the three months I was there, 447 of them admitted that they were addicted to the use of intoxicating drink, and this, in most cases, was the primal cause of their finding their way into the work-house. Only about 10 *per cent.* of the whole number alleged that they abstained from the use, *entirely*, of the intoxicating cup. That of even this small number, *all*, told the truth, it is not *known*.

Could the criminal statistics of the county be collected together, would it not be found that about the same proportion, as here shown, had their start in the down hill of crime, through strong drink? If this *be so*, that *nine tenths of all the crimes of the land* are traceable to *rum*, is it wise, is it safe, and is it humane, in the State, to tolerate the sale of *rum*?

Is not the *State* the *Parent of Society*, and is she not bound through her *laws*, to guarantee, so far as possible, the safety, prosperity and happiness of her people?

Ought not every good citizen, who has the welfare of his race at heart, to form upon, and discourage the sale and use of intoxicating drink, and exert himself, to the utmost of his ability, to create a Public Sentiment against it?

This affected, it would be no difficult task to elect men to our State Legislature, who would enact a law, forever prohibiting the sale of all intoxicating beverages, which are the parent of so much crime, so many broken hearts and desolate homes!

This accomplished, and the law sustained and inforced by public sentiment, how many mothers and daughters would rise up and pronounce the richest blessings upon those, who had been instrumental in bringing about so happy a result. May that happy day be hastened on.

E. D. C.

Delaware City, Feb. 9, 1874.

Letter from Washington.

Washington, D. C. Feb. 10, 1874.

THE RIGHT OF CONSTITUENCIES.

The House of Representatives is often spoken of as a popular body, in which the people find mere faithful exponents and executors of their will than in the Senate. This is, however, a popular error. No popular measure undergoes any real consideration whatever, in the House. Everything new is condemned from its very birth, unless a majority of the dominant praty approves it. This was well illustrated the other day, in a discussion on a new rule reported from the Committee on Rules, which provided that all motions to suspend the rules, except to go into Committee of the Whole, shall be seconded by a majority of the House; thus completely disfranchising the minority. Of the many distinguished members that participated in the debate, not one appeared to remember that he had a constituency. It was assumed that the majority should rule because it *is* a majority; and even the minority did not claim a hearing *as a matter of right, on behalf of its constituents*, but only as a matter of equity between existing parties in the House. So the proposed rule was adopted.

It has at last become well understood that legislators are not in any sense responsible to the people. The veriest laggards in the race of political progress, in other lands, recoguize a certain responsibility, as the result of their fears of a political revolution in the constitution of Government. In this republic, however, the most advanced statesman is he, who acting on behalf of the party in power, affects to despise the people, and utterly ignores their wishes. Verily, he has his reward. No fear of revolution in the form of Government troubles him. Let him only "stick to the party," and he may do as he pleases. If he should not be re-elected to the office he disgraces, it is nothing. He has "feathered his nest."

THE LOUISIANA COMPLICATION.

The resolution relative to the admission of P. B. S. Pinchback as a Senator from the above named State, which a few days ago appeared to be so certain of passing the Senate, it is now confidently believed will be postponed. Against its passage were the terrible revelations of Senator Carpenter's speech relating to the organized fraud now in power under the Kellogg usurpation. These revelations were so absolutely astonishing, that the several Republican Senators who had determined to vote in favor of the resolution have changed their minds, and will now vote against it or suffer it quietly to be laid aside. It is conceded, on all hands, that no Legislative or Executive officers of Louisiana have been duly elected by the legal voters of the State, according to the Constitution and Laws thereof; that such officers are only held *de facto*, in pursuance of an illegal order of a Judge of the United States court, in conformity to which, and to the representations of the incumbents of said offices, the President has issued his proclamation, recognizing what is manifestly an usurpation of authority. Even the President, it is said, is now satisfied of the truth and justice of the accusations against the Kellogg administration, and will not interfere to prevent its peaceable suppression by the rejection of the claims of Pinchback. Mr. Carpenter has, therefore, introduced a bill which, virtually ignoring the Government of Louisiana, provides for the election of another to be held on the fourth Tuesday of next May, under the supervision of United States authorities; and if it be true that the President fails to take the same partizan view of the situation that Senator Morton does, there is a fair chance of this bill going through the Senate. There is but one contingency in which it can fail to pass, and that is the insisting by its author that the proposed new election shall be controlled by the United States. Both Democrats and Republicans will oppose this provision of the bill; the former, because they are in favor of State Rights and opposed to Centralization, and the latter because they believe that under the laws of the State, as they now exist upon the Statute book, an election may be peaceably held without interference of military authorities acting under martial law. Blood enough has already been shed on both sides to satisfy the fiercest partizans. It would now seem to be more accordant with the principles of Republican liberty, and consistent with public safety, to withdraw the supervising hand of the nation's authority, and fully recognize local State and Municipal independance.

PROPOSED RECOGNITION OF BELLIGERENT RIGHTS IN CUBA.

Members in both Houses of Congress, and the constituencies of some democratic members, are just now urging an active intervention in favor of the Cuban insurgents. The recent demonstration of the democrats of Connecticut, in Convention assembled, is cited in favor of it. But current events in Cuba afford the best possible evidence of the necessity of preserving peace.

What do the Cuban people want? We, as a nation, have nothing to do with their affairs, except in virtue of our *international* relations and their proximity to our shores. In view of the first consideration, it ought to be remembered that it is alleged on behalf of Spain, that the insurrection now existing in Cuba has been from its very commencement, incited by citizens of the United States, who have been permitted to send out almost without disguise, men, arms, ammunition, provisions and clothing to the insurgents of the Island. If now, the successes of the insurgents in certain departments of the Island have been as important as they have been reported, that circumstance, of itself, does not justify any interference. Our Government can not assume the responsibility of the acts of aggression against Spain, which our own citizens have committed, and our Government has winked at. Nor does the existence of slavery in the Island afford the least ground for interposing our kind offices in favor of the rebels. If before our own civil war, the existence of slavery within the States of the Union afforded no ground for interference with the reserved rights of the States, so now, slavery in Cuba as formerly in the United States must be regarded as purely a creature of local law, with which the United States Government, as such, has nothing to do.

A. F. B.

Civil suits are to be immediately begun against the officers and directors of the Franklin Savings Fund for maladministration of affairs.

THE MARKETS.

MIDDLETOWN GRAIN MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY R. T. EVANS.

Wheat, new	$1 65@1 70
Corn old,	73 cts.
" new	70 cts.
" White	70 "
"	73 "
Oats	50 "
Timothy Seed	4 50
Clover "	7 25
Beans	1 25

MIDDLETOWN PRODUCE MARKET.
CORRECTED WEEKLY BY S. M. REYNOLDS.

Eggs	20 cts. ₱ doz.
Butter	30@35 cts. ₱ lb.
Lard	9@10 " "
Dressed Pork	5@6 " "
Potatoes,	75@1.00 ₱ bus
Chickens, dressed	13@14 ₱ lb.
Turkeys, dressed	13@15 "
Geese, "	7@8 "
Ducks. "	13@14 "

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Prime red wheat	$1.65@1 77
Corn, yellow	75@78
Oats (Pennsylvania)	60
Cloverseed	$6 50
Timothy	3 50

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

Wheat, good to amber	$1 90@1 92
Corn, white	80@84
Corn, yellow	75@78
Oats, Southern	61@64
Rye	90@1 00

CAMPHORINE!
THE UNIVERSAL MEDICINE
For the Household.
TRY IT. PRICE PER BOTTLE, 25 CENTS.
REUBEN HOYT, Proprietor,
203 Greenwich Street, New York.
For sale by all Druggists. Feb 14-4w.

HACHTEL'S
Ammoniated Super-Phosphates,
For Cotton, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, &c. Pure Dissolved Bone, for various crops. Tobacco Fertilizer, Ground Bone, Bone Dust, Bone Meal, Genuine Leopoldshall Kainit. The celebrated German Potash Salts, for top-dressing tobacco, potatoes, cotton, corn, oats, wheat, fruit trees, and all the root crops. Orders solicited for large or small quantities. JNO. C. HACHTEL & CO., Feb14-4t. 14 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

WE WANT 1,000 FIRST-CLASS
BOOK AGENTS
at once to sell two of the most popular works ever published:
U. S. BONDS,
a record of prison life at Fort Delaware, by Rev. I. W. K. Handy; and
MARSHALL'S LIFE OF
GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.
Send for circulars at once.
Turnbull Brothers,
Feb 14-4t, Baltimore, Md.

New Advertisements.

VENDUE.

The subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23d, 1874,

On the farm of the late Richard C. Hayes, on the road leading from Blackbird Mill to Price's Corner, about one mile from the former place, the following personal property: 7 head of

GOOD ROAD AND FARM HORSES:

3 of the horses are excellent for family use, and one of which is especially spirited and speedy; 2 Colts, respectively one and two years old, of excellent stock: 2 pair of Extra Mules, young and quick; 9 good Milch Cows, 2 of which are expected to be fresh before day of sale, 2 fattened for beef, and the rest will soon be fresh; 3 Heifers, each 2 years old, 1 of which is Welsh stock; 32 Fine Shoats, weighing from 30 to 150 pounds, Chester Co. Whites and Jersey Reds crossed.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

2 good Farm Wagons, 1 Ox-cart, 1 Mill or Peach Wagon, 1 Buggy, 2 Jenny Lind Carriages and several sets of Running Gear, 1 Sleigh, 1 Wheelbarrow, 1 Steel-tooth Rake, 1 Buckeye Combined Reaper and Mower, 1 Wheat Drill, (nearly new) with Phosphate Attachment, Hamilton & Foster's patent; 1 Orchard Cultivator, 8 Small Cultivators, 2 Flukes, 2 Twin Harrows, 2 A-Harrows, 12 Plows, 1 Grain Fan, nearly new; 2 Grain Cradles, 1 Hay Rigging, 1 Grindstone, Forks, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Single and Double Trees, 2 set Double Carriage Harness, Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, 53 Acres of Wheat in the ground, subject to one-half rent; Blades by the 100, Hay by the ton, Potatoes and Turnips by the bush., and many other articles too numerous to mention.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of 3 Feather Beds, 3 Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Washstands, 1 large Cook Stove, Dairy Fixtures, 1 Parlor Stove.

TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of ten months will be given, if desired, purchaser giving judgment note or bond, with approved security.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. No postponement on account of the weather.

DAVID C. ROSE.
Wm. A. Hukill, Auct. Feb 14-ts

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, having concluded to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence near Sandy Branch, 3 miles west of Middletown, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1874,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., his entire stock and farming utensils, consisting of

10 Head of Horses, Colts and Mules.

3 of them good drivers, 1 Odd Mule, 1 two-year-old Colt, Glencoe stock; No. 1, Essa, bay mare, 9 years old; No. 2, 'Zekiel, gray horse, 4 years old; No. 3, Laura, roan mare, 6 years old; No. 4, Chester, bay horse, 6 years old, good driver, Moscow Stock; No. 5, Sunday, roan horse, 8 years old, good driver, Moscow stock; No. 6, Andy Johnson, black horse, 7 years old. Mo cow stock, can trot a mile in 2 min. 40 sec. without record; No. 7, Stallion, Hermes stock, coming four years old. 7 Good Milch Cows, four fresh; 1 Yoke of Oxen, 1 Durham Bull, 2 years old.

FARMING UTENSILS:

1 Ox-cart, 1 York Carriage, 1 Buggy, 1 two-wheel sulky, 1 Sleigh and Bells, 1 Carriage Pole, 2 Farm Wagons, 1 Reaper and Mower combined, 1 Wheel Cultivator, Townsend's patent; 1 do., M. J. Hunt's patent, 1 Montgomery Grain Fan, in good order; 1 Log Roller, 6 Plows, 1 Harrow, 4 Cultivators, 2 sets Single (carriage) Harness, 2 sets Wagon Harness, 2 sets of Lead Harness, Bridles, Collars, Stretch Chain, Jockey Stick, Plow Gears, Single and Double Trees, 1 Scythe and Cradle, 2 Barn Shovels, 1 Post Spade, 2 Grubbing Hoes, 4 Corn Hoes, lot of Grain Bags, 1 water Barrel, 3 Water Kegs, one-half of 40 Acres of Wheat in the ground.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Washstands, 1 Clock, lot of Carpet, Queensware, Hardware, 1 Cook Stove, 2 Coal Stoves, in good order; 1 Cupboard, 1 Clothes Press, and other articles.

Passengers by Del. R. R. can arrive in Middletown in ample time to return either way by evening trains.

TERMS made known on day of sale.

S. M. Enos, Auct. GEORGE JONES.
Feb 15-ts.

DR. THOS. H. GILPIN,
DENTIST,
MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE,
Feb 14-1y.
Superior Mouth Wash and Tooth Powder kept constantly on hand.
Persons from a distance, to avoid disappointment should make engagements previous to the day they come.

FOR RENT.

The Brick Dwelling, large garden, and good stable and carriage house on Broad street, opposite the Academy, known as the Crawford Mansion, will be rented low to a good tenant if applied for soon. J. THOS. BUDD,
Feb 14-tf. Agent for E. C. Fenimore.

AGENTS WANTED—$5 to $10 made daily. Samples mailed free. N. H. WHITE, Newark, N. J. Feb 14-4w.

"EDEOGRAPHY." A new book on the art of writing by sound; a complete system of Phonetic Short-Hand the shortest, most simple, easy, and comprehensive, enabling anyone in a short time to report trials, speeches, sermons, &c. The Lord's Prayer is written with 49 strokes of the pen, and 140 words per minute. The unemployed should learn this art. Price by mail 50c. Agents wanted. Address T. W. EVANS & CO., 139 S. 7th St., Feb 14-4w. Philadelphia, Pa.

A MAN OF A THOUSAND

When death was hourly expected from CONSUMPTION, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting, he accidentally made a preparation of INDIAN HEMP, which cured his only child, and now he gives this recipe free, on receipt of two stamps to pay expenses. HEMP also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break a fresh cold in 24 hours. Address *CRADDOCK & CO.*, 1032 *Race Street, Phila.*, naming this paper. Feo 14-4w

Are You in Search of Employment?

THE NEW YORK TOMBS

is the fastest selling book ever published. Inexperienced canvassers report from 5 to 20 subscribers per day. Great excitement among old book agents. An active man wanted in every town in the United States. Send for specimen pages and terms. *UNITED STATES PUBLISHING CO.*, 11 and 13 University Place, N.Y. Fe14-4t

Something to do that will pay you. Congenial, honorable employment.

OUTFIT FREE.

Large Cash Wages guaranteed for all, either sex, young or old; can be done during leisure time at your homes or pays immensely to travel.

Large Salaries to Experienced Agents

A splendid outfit free. Write for it at once to *LARANE & HALL*, 16½ North Charles Street, Baltimore, Md. Feb 14-4w.

New Advertisements.

VENDUE.

The subscribers will offer at public sale on the public road from Middletown to Mt. Pleasant, on

THURSDAY, FEB'Y 19, 1874,

The following described valuable stock and personal property:

13 Head of Good Horses and Colts.

No. 1, 'Lady,' brown mare, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, sound and gentle, and No. 1 driver.

No 2, 'Mike,' black horse, 16 hands, 10 years old, excellent driver, sound and kind.

No. 3, 'Prince,' sorrel horse, 16 hands, 6 years old, good driver, works kind.

No. 4, 'Fanny,' bay mare, 16 hands, 9 years old, good road and farm horse.

No. 5, 'Mag,' bay mare, 16 hands, 8 years old, good brood mare and excellent driver.

No. 6, 'Lilly,' brown mare, with foal by Black Hawk Morgan, 16 hands, 10 years old, valuable brood mare.

No. 7, 'Julia,' roan mare, 16 hands, 7 years old, excellent driver and good brood mare.

No. 8, 'Bob,' bay roan, 16 hands, 16 years old, superior driver, kind and gentle.

No. 9, 'Dolly,' black roan, 16 hands, 10 years old, very heavy with foal by "Napoleon."

No. 10, 'Try,' brown colt, 4 years old, well grown, 16 hands, well bred.

No. 11, 'Sussex Maid,' colt, 2 years old, well bred, shows speed.

Nos. 12 & 13, A pair of black colts, 3 years old, sound, kind and gentle in all harness.

17 HEAD OF CATTLE,

Of which 10 head are very superior Milch Cows, in fine order; 1 Durham Bull, 22 months old, very fine; 6 Head of Young Cattle, all in fine order. 7 Head of Good Shoats, 3 Farm Wagons, 1 Mill Wagon, 1 Rockaway Carriage, 1 Carriage Tongue, 2 sets of Wagon Harness, 1 set of Lead Harness, 1 set Chain Traces, 9 sets Plow Gears, 1 Revolving Rake, nearly new; 2 Pennington Reapers, in good order; 1 Steel-tooth Hay and Grain Rake, 1 Hand Corn Sheller, 1 Grindstone, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Forks, Spades, Hoes, Shovels, Double, Single and 3-horse Trees, Collars, Bridles, &c. Also, about 40 Tons of Superior Clover Hay, by the ton; 1000 bundles of Corn Blades, a lot of Corn Fodder, to be fed on the farm. Also, the one-half interest in 60 Acres of Wheat in the ground; lot of White Peach Blow and Early Rose Potatoes; 1100 lbs. of Pork: —Hams, Shoulders and Sides.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock *sharp*. Passengers by Del. R. R. can arrive at Mt. Pleasant station, (within ¼ mile of the farm), in ample time to return either way by evening trains.

TERMS.—All sums of $25 and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of 10 months will be given, by purchaser giving a bankable note with approved security, interest added.

WM. A RICHARDS,
S. M. Enos, Auct. DAVID H. RICHARDS.
Middletown, Feb. 5-ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the the farm of Mr. Charles Beasten, near Summit Bridge, Delaware, on

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25, 1874,

The following property, consisting of

Twenty Head of Horses and Mules,

2 pair of good young work Mules, one pair of which are extra mules for peach orchard; among the horses are several fine drivers, 1 pair of fine Young Horses, half brothers, of the Ratler stock, coming 7 years old, very well matched, well broken, and gentle single or double: 1 pair of young 4-year-olds, well matched, of same stock, and fine size; 1 sorrel Mare, will be 5 years old in the Spring, will make a fine driver; the balance are good young farm Horses and 3 head of Colts.

TWELVE HEAD OF CATTLE,

1 yoke of Oxen, live weight 3600 lbs., 8 years old; 1 Durham Bull, 3 years old, very large and quiet; 5 head of Milch Cows, some of which will be in profit in the spring, some now fresh; several fine Young Heifers, of good stock, fine size and coming in profit in the spring.

Also, a large lot of

FARMING UTENSILS,

Consisting of Wagons, Ox-carts, Peach Bodies and springs, 1 of which will carry 80 baskets; 1 Pennington Reaper, improved; Wagon Harness, Collars, Bridles, Plow Gears, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, large Cultivators for Peach Orchards, Forks, Shovels, 1 Roller, 1 Horse Rake, nearly new, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under, cash; on all over that amount a credit of 12 months will be given, by purchaser giving bankable note with approved endorser, interest added.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock *sharp*.
S. M. Enos, Auct. SAMUEL DICKERSON.
Feb 7-ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber, intending to remove, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence near Middletown, ON THURSDAY FEBRUARY 26 '74.

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described personal property:

5 HEAD OF GOOD HORSES,

2 of them good drivers, 1 mare with foal; 1 pr. superior Mules, well matched; 1 yearling Colt; 2 yoke of good Oxen; 6 head of good Milch Cows, two of them fresh, the others coming into profit; 7 good shoats, Jersey Reds.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS:

1 Westinghouse Thresher, 1 Mix Horse Power, 1 good Corn Sheller, 2 Reapers, 1 Mower, 1 Roller, 2 Farm Wagons, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Peach Wagon, body and springs; 1 Orchard Cultivator, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wagon Harness, Bridles, Collars, 1 York Carriage, nearly new.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE:

Bureaus, Bedsteads, Chairs, Tables, Stoves, Sewing Machine &c. Soft Soap by the gallon or barrel, Bacon (1500 lbs.) by the pound, and many articles not enumerated.

TERMS: All sums of $25 and under, cash: on sums exceeding that amount a credit of 9 months will be given by purchaser giving a note or bond with approved security, interest from date.

☞ *Sale positive.* F. P. VANHEKLE.
S. M. Enos, Auct. Feb. 4th ts

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will offer at Public Sale at his residence on the road leading from Fieldsboro to Blackbird, on

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 16th, 1874,

the following described personal property:

4 HEAD OF HORSES AND MULES:

1 bay horse, 5 years old next spring, 15½ hands high, good prompt driver and works well: 1 bay mare 6 years old, 15 hands high good driver and works well—a family horse; 1 pr. of black mules 7 years old 15 hands high, well matched every way, quiet, quick steppers kind and gentle.

2 GOOD MILCH COWS, 1 HEIFER,

all will be in profit in the spring. 4 head of good Chester White shoats; 1 York carriage in good order; 1 farm wagon (iron axle;) 2 cultivators; 2 No. 5½ plows; 1 No. 4 plow; 1 corn coverer; 1 A harrow; 1 set of wagon harness; 1 set of carriage harness; bridles, collars, plow gears, shovels, hoes, rakes, forks &c. 600 bundles of blades.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

CONDITIONS: All sums of $20 and under, cash. Upon all sums exceeding $20 a credit of 10 months will be given. Purchaser to give judgement note or bond, interest added.

S. M. Enos, Auct. WM. H. LIND.

Miscellaneous.

Extensive Sale
OF IMPROVED STOCK
AND FARM IMPLEMENTS!!

THE subscriber will offer for sale, at Public Vendue, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 17,

1874, at the farm known as the Ribler Farm, upon the public road leading from Murphy's Mill to St. Augustine Church on Bohemia Manor, the following described valuable personal property, to-wit:

22 Head of Horses, Mules and Colts,

1. "Dot," a light bay, 15¾ hands high, 5 years old, sired by Rattler, of Philada., well broken, very stylish, promises great speed, good driver.
2. "George," a jet black, 15¾ hands high, 9 yrs old, kind and gentle, good prompt driver, a first-class family horse.
3 & 4. "Abe" and "Jeff," browns, 3 years old, 15 hands, very stylish, sired by Joe Hult.
5. "Lightning," sorrel mare, 7 years old, 15½ hands, good style, kind and works everywhere, suitable for a lady's driver.
6. "Harry," brown, 9 years old, 16½ hands, A 1 draft horse, sound and good driver.
7 & 8. "Dick" and "Dandy," sorrels, close team, well mated, 2 years old, will make an extra team.
9. "Fashion," bay, 2 years old, by "Archie," dam "Black Knight" and "Dare Devil," very handsome.
10 & 11. A pair of Extra Work Mules, kind and gentle, 15 hands high and perfectly sound.
12. "Duke," chestnut sorrel, 9 years old, 16 hands, extra style, prompt driver.
13. "Bohemia Girl," sorrel, 3 yrs. old, 15 hands, sired by Rattler, very handsome, and shows speed.
14 & 15. "Dion" and "Neta," yearling bays, by "Glencoe."
16. "Lotta," bay filly, 2 years old, by "Glencoe," very handsome.
17. "Fancy," bay, brood mare, very certain.
18 & 19. "Lucy" and "Barney," bright bays, 6 yrs. old, 15½ hands, sired by "Patrick Henry" and Archie, an extra pair of drivers.
20. "Jack," bay horse, 15¾ hands, extra work horse.
21 & 22. A pair of black Mules, 8 years old, 15 hands, heavy bodied, well broken and kind, excellent leaders.

27 HEAD OF
Oxen, Milch Cows & Blooded Heifers.

2 Yoke of Oxen:

1 & 2. A yoke of handsome and closely matched Devon Oxen, 5 years old, will weigh about 3000, kind and well broken, a very choice pair of cattle, lively workers.
3 & 4. A pair of extra size Durham Steers, in yoke, 2 years old, promise well.

7 Head of Milch Cows:

5. "Buff," a splendid Durham Cow, 5 years old, will be in profit in April, a very extra milker.
6. "Yellow Flower," an elegant Durham Cow, 6 years old, in profit in April next, and is a valuable milker.
7. "Cheesey," a Durham, 8 years old, in profit in April next, valuable dairy cow.
8. "Red Sallie," a valuable Durham 7 yrs. old, in profit in April next, an extra milker.
9. "'Butter Cup," an ex ra milker, 8 years old, good points
10. "Daisy," an excellent milch cow, 8 yrs old.
11. "White Head," a grade Durham, excellent qualities, 7 years old.

11 Head Valuable Blooded Heifers;

12. "Sprig," a very pretty Durham, 3 yrs. old.
13. "Creamy," a handsome Durham, 2 "
14. "Rosa," " " 2 "
15. "Beulah," " " 2 "
16. "Betta," " " 2 "
17. "Ruth," " " 2 "
18. "Quebec," " " 2 "
19. "Dolly Varden," " " 2 "
20. "Juliet," " " 2 "
21. "Queen," a handsome Holstein & Durham, 3 years old, will be in profit in April.
22. "Topsy," a beautiful Holstein & Durham, 3 years old, will be in profit in April.
5 head of Young Grade Cattle, 2 and 3 yrs. old.

HOGS.

10 head of Chester and Jersey Shoats, very fine.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

1 two-horse Farm Wagon, in good order; 1 Large Peach Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Montgomery Grain Fan, 1 "Pioneer" Stump Puller, 1 Horse Rake, 1 Bickford & Hoffman Grain and Phosphate Drill, 1 Wood & Haines Grain Drill, 1 Ely Plow, 8 Plows, 7 Cultivators, 1 A Harrow, 3 Twin Harrows, 1 Cider Mill, 1 8-Horse Power.

1 'Rogers' no-top Buggy, 1 set of Double Carriage Harness, silver mountings; 2 set of Single Carriage Harness, 1 set Double Wagon Harness, 5 Ox Yokes. Single, Double and Three-horse Trees, Collars, Bridles, &c.

A good article of Cider Vinegar by the barrel, a lot of empty Vinegar Barrels, 1 double and 1 single Shot Gun

Sale to begin *precisely at Ten o'clock, A. M.* and the property offered will be sold *without reserve.*

TERMS easy, and more fully made known on the day of Sale.

THOS. C. MURPHEY.
S. M. Enos, Auctioneer.
Jan 24-ts.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on the farm of Pusmore H. Mitchell, near Townsend, Del., on the road leading from Ginn's Corner to Noxontown Mills, on

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24th, '74.

His entire stock and farming utensils, consisting of

6 Head of Good Horses,

3 of them good drivers; 4 head of Cows, with calf, 5 head of Shoats, Chester County Whites; 1 Germantown Carriage, 2 sets of Carriage Harness, 2 Farm Wagons, 2 sets of Wagon Harness, 1 Carriage Tongue, nearly new; 1 Buckeye Reaper and Mower Combined, 1 Steel-tooth Horse Rake, 1 good Corn Sheller, 1 Grain Fan, 1 two-horse Power, 1 Grindstone, 1 Peach Body with Springs, 2 Grain Cradles. Also, a lot of Plow Gears, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Spades,

A lot of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

and many other things not mentioned.

One-half crop of Wheat in the ground.

TERMS.—On all sums of $20 and under, the cash will be required; on sums over $20 a credit of 9 months will be given, upon the purchaser giving a bankable note, with approved endorser.

JOHN McCORMICK.
Wm. A. Hukill, Auct. Jan 31-ts.

MIDDLETOWN ACADEMY.

First-Class Boarding and Day School.

FACULTY:

HUDSON A. WOOD, A. M., - - PRINCIPAL.
MRS. MARY WOOD,
MISS ELLA R. DAY,
MISS ACHSA M. GAZLAY, } Assistants.

WINTER TERM BEGINS DEC. 8TH.

For full information relating to the school, send for a catalogue. Nov 22-1y.

Special Notices.

TAPE WORM. TAPE WORM.

Tape Worm removed in from 2 to 3 hours with harmless vegetable medicine. The worm passing from the system alive. No fee asked until the entire worm, with head passes. Medicine harmless, can refer those afflicted to the residents of this city whom I have cured. At my office can be seen hundreds of specimens, measuring from 40 to 100 feet in length. Fifty per cent. of cases of Dyspepsia and disorganizations of Liver are caused by stomach and other worms existing in the alimentary canal. Worms, a disease of the most dangerous character, are so little understood by the medical men of the present day. Call and see the original and only worm destroyer, or send for a circular which will give a full description and treatment of all kinds of worms, enclose 3 cent stamp for return of the same. Dr. E. F. Kunkel can tell by seeing the patient whether or not they are troubled with worms, and by writing and telling the symptoms, &c., the Doctor will answer by mail. DR. E. F. KUNKEL, No. 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. (Advice at office or by mail, free.) Seal, Pin and Stomach worms also removed.

STRANGE BUT TRUE.

There is no person living but what suffers more or less with Lung diseases, Coughs, Colds, or Consumption; yet some will die rather than pay 75 cents for a bottle of medicine that would cure them. Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup has long been known in this world, and its wonderous cures astonishes every one that try it. If you doubt what we say in print, call at your Druggist, or Chamberlaine, Middletown, and get a sample bottle free of charge or a regular size for 75 cents. The same can be had at Baker's Drug Store, Odessa. G. G. Green, Sole Manf'r., Dec 6th. Woodbury, N. J.

Few people unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes too much reduced. The Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron) supplies this vital element and has cured many chronic diseases.

WILMINGTON AND READING RAILROAD.

ON and after Monday, February 3d, 1874, trains will run over Reading Branch to and from Reading without change of cars, on following time:

STATIONS.

Going Northward.				Leaving Southward.		
No. 3.	No. 5.	No. 7.		No. 2.	No. 4.	No. 6.
P. M.	P. M.	A M.		noon.	P. M.	A.M.
5 00	3 00	6 30	Wilmington,	12 00	7 00	8 15
6 00	3 50	7 26	Chaddsford,	11 10	7 11	7 26
7 00	4 50	8 16	Coatesville,	10 10	6 10	6 20
	5 55	9 17	Springfield,	9 09	5 07	
	6 35	9 50	Birdsboro',	8 30	4 30	
	7 05	10 20	Reading,	8 00	4 00	

CONNECTIONS.

At Wilmington, with trains on Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore, and Delaware Railroads; at Chaddsford, with trains on Philadelphia & Baltimore